Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser:

By JOHN WARD FENNO, N°. 119 *Chesnut Street.*

NUMBER 1907.] PHILADELPHIA: SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 27, 1798. [VOLUME XIV.

☞ The Subscribers to this Gazette at Germantown, to whom, (owing to recent disastrous events) their papers may not be particularly directed, will be furnished with them on application at the Post-Office, in Germantown, whither an extra number, for that purpose, will constantly be sent.

☞ Remote Subscribers for this Gazette are requested to forward pr. post, the arrearages due from them respectively. Postmasters who may have received subscriptions are earnestly desired to remit the same. At this interesting and distressing crisis, attention to this notice will peculiarly oblige the Editor.

POST-OFFICE.

Philadelphia, September 26.

THE Mail for New-Castle, Cantwell bridge, Duck creek, Dover, Frederica, Milford, George town and Dagsborough, Delaware; Trop and Snowhill, Maryland, Horn Town, Accomack court-house, and Northampton court house, Virginia; will be closed at this office every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at half past eight o'clock, A. M. until 1st day of April, 1799.

ROBERT PATTON.

september 26 d12t

Bank of the United States.

Philadelphia, September 21, 1798.

The public is hereby informed, that an Office of Deposit and Discount will be opened on Monday next, at the house lately occupied by SAMUEL RICHARDET, near the Market House in Germantown—where the business of this Institution will be transacted during the continuance of the malignant fever now prevailing in Philadelphia.

HENRY KUHL, *Assistant Cashier.*

september 22 d

Bank of Pennsylvania.

THE Bank of Pennsylvania is removed to Germantown,—where the business will be transacted to-morrow, in the Union School House.

JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier.

september 4 $

Wanted to purchase.

APPROVED bills on Amsterdam, for which cash will be given at the rate of thirty seven cents per Guilder. Apply to the Cashier of the Bank of the United States.

September 22d, 1798.

For Sale.

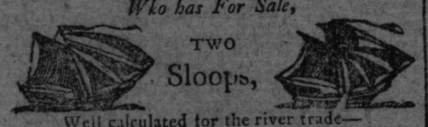
THE SUBSCRIBER, intending to decline the DRUG BUSINESS, offers For Sale, the whole Stock of

Drugs and Medicines, Instruments, &c.

The shop is elegant, commodious, and sufficiently known for the extensive business done in the wholesale and retail line; the situation equal to any in the city, being at the corner of Walnut and Second streets. The whole, or any part of the Stock, will be sold, as will best suit the purchaser. The terms may be known, by applying to

JAMES MOORE, JUN.

Who has For Sale,



TWO

Sloops,

Well calculated for the river trade—

The PEGGY, about 30 tons burthen, Mulberry and Red Cedar frame, and remarkably stout, of an easy draught of water, rigging in good order.

The SALLY, about 30 tons, sails well, and in complete order for the lumber business.

☞ All persons indebted to the late firm of *Goldthwait & Baldwin, W. B. Goldthwait, Goldthwait & Moore*, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to make speedy payment to

JAMES MOORE, JUN.

august 3 §

Ship & Insurance Broker,

THE Subscriber, encouraged by the advice of his friends, offers his service to the public as a Ship and Insurance Broker.——He proposes to buy and sell vessels and every thing relating thereto—assist masters of vessels and others in entering and clearing at the Custom House, procuring and shipping freight, settling Insurance and all other mercantile accounts, and have on hand the necessary Blanks and Stamps.

Papers in foreign languages translated, and information given in general mercantile matters—From a knowledge gained by long experience of every branch of business he hopes to be useful to those who please to favor him with their commands. *SAMUEL EMERY.*

Philadelphia, august 24th, 1798. §

City Commissioners' Office,

August 30, 1798.

IN pursuance of an ordinance of the Select and Common Councils, passed the 22d day of May 1798,

Proposals in writing will be received by the City Commissioners for one month from the first of September next, for letting to rent on leases for one year, to commence the first day of january next, the following public property of the city—

The wharf and landing on Vine street,
Also on Sassafras,
Mulberry,
And High streets.

Chesnut and Walnut streets, Draw bridge, with the Scale and Fish houses, Spruce, Pine and Cedar streets.

The Cellar under the City Hall.

The Tavern at the middle ferry on Schuylkill with the lots contiguous thereto (except so much thereof as shall be occupied by any buildings erected for the use of the Collector of the Tolls, or be necessary for the toll gates.)

A stated meeting of the City Commissioners will be held at the City Hall every Tuesday morning ten o'clock, during the present epidemic. co1m

TO BE LET,

And immediate possession given;

A Large convenient, well finished house, No 225 High-street, lately occupied by Doctor Wistar, with Coach house and Stables—Enquire of *WILLIAM SHEAFF,*

No 168, High-street.

july 5t §

Public Notice is hereby Given,

THAT Proposals under sealed covers, will be received on the behalf of the United States until the twentieth day of October next, by Jonathan Jackson, Esq. at Boston, Massachusetts, Tench Francis, Esq. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and John Swann, Esq. at Baltimore, Maryland, for supplying the following articles of cloathing, for the army of the United States, viz.

FOR INFANTRY.

6,448 Hats,
504 Serjeant Coats
504 ditto vests
1,008 pairs do. woollen overalls
1,008 ditto do. linen ditto
2,016 ditto shirts
264 Musicians coats
7,680 Privates coates
7,944 ditto vests
15,888 ditto woollen overalls
15,888 ditto linen ditto
31,776 ditto shirts
33,792 pairs of Socks
33,722 pairs of shoes
8,448 stocks of black leather
8,448 stock clasps
8,448 blankets.

FOR CAVALRY.

6 Musicians coats
26 Serjeant coats
26 ditto vests
104 ditto shirts
348 Privates coats
354 ditto vests
1416 ditto shirts
760 pair of Leather breeches
760 pair of stockings
760 pair of boots
380 Stocks of black leather
380 Stock clasps
380 Blankets,

1st. Every article shall be made of materials, equally good, and in form, or fashion, conformably to patterns for the same, sealed with the seal of the War-Office, and which will be deposited with the several gentlemen, empowered to receive the proposals, as above mentioned.

2d. Sworn Inspectors shall be appointed on the part of the United States, to examine and determine upon the several artiles aforesaid, when the same shall be ready for delivery, with full power to reject every article, which shall not equal, in goodness of materials, or to be made conformably to, the fashion of the landard pattern for the same; and no allowance shall be made, for any article which shall be rejected by them, for the causes aforesaid.

3d. The proposals must specify the number of articles, and their kinds, which the party is willing to furnish, together with, the lowest prices for immediate payment in money, and also the prices, on the longest term, or terms of credit.

One third of each, and every of the several kinds of the above articles, to be delivered on the fifteenth day of December, one third on the fifteenth day of January, and the remaining third on the first day of March next; and the public will not be considered as bound to receive any of the aforesaid articles of cloathing, which shall not be ready for inspection, and delivery, at the periods agreed upon.

4th. The cloathing aforesaid will be received in the several states, at the places, and in the proportions following, viz. One third part of the whole at Springfield, Massachusetts, one other third at Philadelphia, state of Pennsylvania, or at Lamberton, state of New-Jersey, and one third at Baltimore, Maryland.

5th. No contract will be made, for a less number of each of the aforesaid articles of cloathing, than is requisite for a company, viz.

FOR THE CAVALRY.

4 Serjeant Coats
4 ditto vests
16 ditto shirts
1 Musician Coat
58 Private coats
59 ditto vests
236 ditto shirts
63 stocks
63 stock clasps
126 pair of leather breeches
126 pair of stockings
126 pair of boots
63 blankets

FOR THE INFANTRY.

70 Hats
4 Serjeant coats
4 ditto vests
8 ditto woollen overalls
8 ditto linen ditto
16 ditto shirts
2 Musicians coats
64 Private coats
66 ditto vests
132 ditto woolen overalls
132 ditto linen ditto.
264 ditto Shirts
280 pair of Socks
280 pair of Shoes,
70 Stocks,
70 Stock Clasps,
70 Blankets.

JAMES M'HENRY,
Secretary of War.

War Department, 21st Sept. 1798.

West-Indian from Madeira.

☞ Those Gentlemen who have Wines on board the West-Indian are informed she is now discharging at South-street Wharf, are solicited to hasten down their permits, the Vessel being immediately wanted, *Peter Blight.*

Who wants to Purchase,

100 Barrels of good Prime or Mess Beef
100 ditto Pork
7 or 800 ditto fine Flour
4 or 5000 bushels Indian Corn.

LANDING

From the West-Indian,

A choice parcel of *Phelp's* old particular Wine in Pipes fit for immediate use.

august 15 §10t

☞ *Wanted*—A situation in a Public or Merchants Office, or to go as Supercargo, by a person regularly brought up to the Mercantile and Insurance business in London, he has lately been a voyage from hence to the West-Indies as Supercargo, can be well recommended, —Please to enquire at the Printer's

august 11

HAPPY DISCOVERY.

A certain Cure for that alarming and dreadful Disorder

The Yellow Fever,

As well as any other dangerous putrid fever, fever and ague, and other inveterate and complicated diseases, by the use of the

POUDRE UNIQUE,

WELL known and patented in England, France, Poland, and all the capital cities in Europe, where the most astonishing cures have been effected on persons judged incurable by all physicians. In a Treatise printed in London, on the properties of this powder, by T. Seymour, M. D late Chemist to his Majesty, there are stated two hundred cases, where this most valuable remedy has proved infallible, in *all kind of fevers, pleurisy, bloody flux, inverate rheumatisms, sciatica, apoplexy, paralysie, yellow jaundice, ringworm, worms in children and in grown persons, whites, chronical head and stomach aches, hepatick and nephretical or stone cholic, the kings evil, scurvy and the most inveterate and complicated venereal disease.* It is likewise the best preparative for the small pox and measles; of the greatest utility for young as well as for elder ladies at the critical epoch of their life. The efficacy of this powder in several of the above diseases has been discovered by chance, and so it has been in the *yellow fever* last year, by Mr. Mahy, who cured several by administering only *two* of the said *powders*, and lost not a single patient which he undertook to cure, as proved and attested by the here annexed certificates, whose original may be seen at *Andrew Hadfey's umbrella shop, No. 131, corner of Chesnut and Fourth streets*, the only place where these powders are to be had, with proper directions for the use of them.—*Price two dollars.*

The usefulness and certainty of this remedy being so great for so many dangerous disorders, any person wishing to be provided with those powders, will please to apply very soon, as the quantity at hand is not very large, and it is doubtful if for a long time, or if ever any other *genuine* will be imported, the secret remaining only in the hands of the inventor, in Europe, and never being communicated to, or discovered by any other person.

N B In the yellow and putrid fevers, this powder must be taken the second, or at least the third day.

We the subscribers, during the late sickness in this city, having taken the yellow fever, applied to Mr. Mahy for his medical assistance, we do hereby certify, that by a certain powder, called the *Poudre Unique*, we were perfectly recovered from the said fatal sickness, and from an experience of the happy effects of the above most valuable medicine, consider it our duty to make the same known, for the benefit of our fellow citizens.

Margaret Jones,
Mylus O'Connor,
Jesse Turner,
Christen Rebecca Dow,
Catherin Apple,
Ann Grover,
William Bills,
David Williams, carpenter,
William T. Donaldson, mast-maker.

Mr. Mahy's well known Plaister, for all kind of wounds and sores, to be had at the above direction, No. 131, Chesnut street.

august 8 2awtf

ANOTHER STRONG PROOF

Of the great and unparalleled efficay of

DR. CHURCH's COUGH DROPS,

In the Cure of

Coughs, Colds, Asthmas & Consumptions.

New-York, July 10, 1798.

TO DR. CHURCH,

Sir,

For upwards of *Twelve Years*, I have laboured under a severe Cough, shortness of breath spitting of matter from my lungs and often of clotted blood, till at length I was so reduced as to be unable to walk across my room, and owing to the violence of my cough and the shortness of breath could get no rest day or night.—Hearing of your excellent medicine, the Cough Drops, I procured a bottle; I took a dose as soon as I got it, from which I found instantaneous relief, and by continuing it for three days, I bless God I am restored to perfect health. As I believe you to have been the instrument in the hands of Providence, of saving my life, I must intreat you to publish this for the benefit of any who may be in my situation, as I am confident it is one of the best medicines in the world for those complaints.

I am, Sir, your grateful servant

NICHOLAS STAGG,

Little Robinson-street.

CHURCH's COUGH DROPS,

Are prepared and sold by the Inventor and sole proprietor, Dr CHURCH, at his Dispensary, Washington-street, New-York, and at his office, No 1, South Third-street, Philadelphia, and sold by appointment at Mr Weedman's 118 William-street, and Stilwell & Deforest, 162 Pearl-street, New-York. Marcius, Albany, Price, Baltimore, Thomas, Alexandria, Wilson, Wilmington, &c. &c.

OBSERVE,

As a counterfeit preparation of this medicine has been industriously circulated through some of the principal cities in the United States, persons are requested to purchase them of such persons only as have Dr Church's appointment for vending the same. Powers, roughkeepsie—Chappel, Head of Elk—Bond and Co. Newcastle—Hemitsh, Lancaster—Blauvelt, Brunswick (N. J.) Gordon, Trenton, &c.

*** Patients letters (Post-paid) addressed to Dr Church, New-York, duly attended to.

august 20 2aw3w

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

PURSUANT to the act of Congress, passed on the 12th day of June 1798, entitled, "an act respecting Loan Office and final settlement certificates, Indents of interest, and the unfunded or registered debt credited in the books of the Treasury."

1st. That on the application of the creditors respectively, or their legal attornies at any time after the last day of December in the present year, the *principal sums* of the unfunded or registered debt of the United States credited on the books of the treasury, or commissioners of Loans will be reimbursed at the treasury of the United States.

2d. That interest upon the unfunded or registered debts aforesaid will cease from and after the last day of December in the present year.

3d. That the creditors respectively will be entitled on requisition to receive from the proper officers of the treasury, certificates of funded three per cent stock, equal to the arrearages of Interest due on the debts aforesaid prior to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund,

Edward Jones, sec'ry.

FOR SALE,

SALISBURY.

A LARGE and well improved farm, containupwards of twenty-five hundred acres of level fertile land, remarkably well adapted to grass, and every kind of grain; there are now one hundred acres of Timothy meadow on it, perhaps not excelled, from which, I have cut this year between one hundred and eighty, and two hundred tons of hay; upwards of three hundred acres more of this land may be converted into meadow equal to that already made, the greater part of which may be watered at a small expence. There are on this land, a commodious two story dwelling-house, completely finished, with ten rooms and a passage, eight of the rooms have fire places; a portico in front, fifty feet in length, and eight wide; a large paled garden, a well of excellent water in the yard; also a barn seventy-two feet by twenty-six, with sheds at the sides and ends, sufficient to hold sixty head of black cattle, a well constructed stable, sufficient to hold twenty horses; with every other building that may be convenient or useful for a large family; upwards of three hundred apple trees (just beginning to bear) of chosen graited fruit, with a number of cherry, pear, quince, and damason trees, upwards of two thouland bearing peach trees. About one fourth of the land is cleared, and under good fence; the pasture lands are well taken, with red clover and other valuable grass. The remainder is in woods and generally well timbered. The whole is well watered, having several constant springs; and two streams running through different parts thereof, on one of them is a small country grist mill, and a saw mill. The purchaser can have immediate possession, and may be accommodated with twenty valuable field negroes, with horses, black cattle, sheep, hogs, and every necessary farming utensil. Salisbury is situated in excellent neighbourhood, and remarkable healthy, is twenty-six miles by measurement from Alexandria, about twenty miles from Potomack bridge at the Little Falls, and not more than twenty-five from the city of Washington, and on the post road from Alexandria to Winchester. A small part of the purchase money, will be required in hand; one, two, and three years credit will be given for the remainder.

Mr. Zaccheus Collins of Philadelphia will give any gentlemen who apply to him an account of the situation of this place. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL LOVE.

Virginia, Fairfax county
September 24, 1798. 12aw.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS JAMES CUMMING & Co. late of the city of Philadelphia, merchants, have assigned over all their effects, real, personal and mixed, to the subscribers, for the benefit of all their creditors, who shall subscribe the said assignment within six months from the date hereof.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons who are indebted to the said estate, that they are required to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, to the Assignees, at their office, No. 62, Dock street, in failure whereof actions will be instituted for the recovery of such debts as are not discharged accordingly.

John Travis,
John Waddington,
James Taylor,
Cornelius Comegys } Assignees

august 18 mwfs1D

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of an indented Dutch Servant BOY who has ten years to serve. He has had the small pox and measles, is active, hearty and strong, and fit for house work in town or country. For further information, enquire of the printer.

august 4

For Sale, at the Stores of the Subscribers, on Walnut street Wharf,

195 casks of nails assorted
20 bales of sail canvass, from No. 1 to 8
53 casks yellow ochre
15 tierces bottled porter, 6 to 14 doz. each
London particular, India market } Madeira Wines
Teneriffe do. in hogsheads and pip
Old Port do. in hhds.
Empty Claret bottles
6 cases of Ginghams, Dimities, Muslinets &c. assorted for the West-India market
4, 10, and 9 inch cables and 10 coils of cordage
Writing slates, ink stands and presses
20 puncheons Jamaica rum
1 bale seaming twine
160 bundles sheathing paper

Nicklin & Griffith.

april 7 tuth&s.tf

Bengal Goods,

CONSISTING OF

BANDANNA HANDKERCHIEFS,

Chintz Cossas	Maharazgungy
Chintz Guzzinas	Tookereys
Eliabad Baftas	Wrought Muslins
Long Drawers	

Coarse Sugars in bags, fit for the European markets

ALSO,

Carolina Indigo
Coffee in hogsheads

A few pipes of very old and very choice Madeira WINE.

For Sale, on reasonable terms, by

John Craig,
No. 12, Dock-street.

july 14 mwstf

NOTICE.

Bank of North America,

August 28th, 1798.

THOSE Persons who have Notes or Bills to pay at this Bank are informed,

That regular Notices will be put under a sealed cover directed to the respective payer and lodged in the Post-Office every Monday until the return of the citizens.

RICHARD WELLS, Cashier.

aug. 29 dtf

SOUTHWARK.

October 8, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Commissioners of the District of Southwark have removed their Hall to the usual place, commonly known by the name of *James Litle's* School House, in consequence of the rapid decline of the Epidemic Fever, especially in the vicinity thereof.

By order of the Board of Commissioner

Wm. LINNARD, President.

Attest,

WILLIAM PENROSE, Clerk, *pro tem.*

October 9 6t

This Day is Published,

AND FOR SALE BY J. FENNO, 119, CHESNUT-STREET

AN ADDRESS

To the People of Maryland,

ON the origin, progress and present state of French aggression, with a sketch of the infamous attempts to degrade the Government of the United States, and some reflections on the late proceedings in Congress; written the last of April in the present year, by a Member of the House of Representatives. 5 june 11

To be Sold, at Public Sale,

On the Premises,

On Tuesday the 23d day of October, 1798, at half past two o'clock, in the afternoon,

Several very elegant Situations for

SUMMER RETREATS,

Three and an half miles from the Court house near Frankford road, being part of the subscriber's estate.

These situations are considered in point of health, beauty and elegance, equal to any near the city; commanding a very extensive view of the Delaware, the shipping in the harbour, the City, Harrowgate, Frankford, and several elegant country seats.

Any person desirous of viewing the grounds, will please apply to *HENRY HAINES*, on the premises, or to the subscriber, at Mr. Richardet's coffee house, Germantown.

The terms, which will be easy, will be made known at the time of sale.

Should the weather prove bad on the above mentioned day, the sale will take place on the next fair day, at the same hour.

W. MACPHERSON.

october 9. dt23O

Pennsylvania Hospital,

9 mo. 1, 1798.

NO person with an infectious disease, can be admitted into this house; it is therefore earnestly recommended to the citizens, not to send or bring any such patient to the gate, who is ill with the prevailing fever. Several persons having been sent here improperly, is the reason of giving this caution.

By Order of the Sitting Managers, } FRANCIS HIGGINS, *Stew'd.*

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the Guard House in New Castle, this morning, STEPHEN BOWDEN, a private Marine, belonging to the Frigate United States. He is about 36 years of age, five feet ten inches high, fair complexion, light hair, blue eyes, born in England, and by trade a Bricklayer. Prior to the 5th of June, the date of his enlistment, he resided in Philadelphia, where it is probable he will endeavour to go. Any person who will apprehend the said deserter, and secure him in any jail within the United States, shall be entitled to the above reward.

F. WHARTON, Capt. Marines.

New Castle, Oct. 8.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from my Detachment at Bordentown this day, a Marine, by name *George Redman*, a Native of Ireland about 25 years of age five feet eight or nine inches high, dark complection, black hair tied; black eyes well made and quarrelsome, when in liquor is fond of singing—had on a blue seaman's jackett light pantaloons, cotton Stockings, round Hat, and had under his Pantaloons a pair of Nankeen Breeches.

Whoever apprehends and sends the said Deserter to the Marine Camp, shall receive the above Reward.

October 11, 1798 } HENRY A. WILLIAMS, Lt. Marines

PROCLAMATION.

BY virtue of a precept from JOHN D. COXE, Esquire, president of the court of Oyer and Terminer and general goal delivery for the trial of all capital and other offences in the county of Bucks; and HENRY WYNKOOP and FRANCIS MURRAY, judges of the same court—A court of Oyer and Terminer, and general goal delivery, will be held at Newtown, in the said county of Bucks, on Monday the 5th day of November next. All those who will prosecute against the prisoners in the goal of said county, are required to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just—and all the justices of the peace, coroners and constables, within the said county, are required to be then and there, in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions and examinations and other their remembrances, to do those things which to their offices belong, in that behalf to be done, &c. DANIEL THOMAS, sheriff.

Oct. 4, 1798. 3taw

FLOUR FOR SALE

By the Subscribers,

Deliverable at any of the ports on the Delaware—who have also on hand at their stores, a quantity of Bar Iron, Pork and Corn—Letters by the post will be attended to.

Levi Hollingsworth & Son.

august 28. dtf

WILLIAM M'LAWS,

SADLER & HARNESS MAKER,

HAS Removed to the Corner of Chesnut and Twelfth-streets, on the Commons, where he will receive and execute the orders of his friends and wholesale customers, with usual attention & expedition during the prevalence of the present Epidemic, where it has not made its appearance this season, nor during any of the years 1

august 25 §

FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Schr. Sincerity

Benjamin Monteith Master, from Laguira,

CONSISTING OF

945 Fenegas of Cocoa
4000 lb. of Flora Indigo
210 Bales of Cotton
4 Packages of Goat Skins

By Willings & Francis.

No. Eleventh street.

july 2: dtf

Madras and Ventapaulem HANDKERCHIEFS,

Searsaukers and Carradarries,

of the newest and most approved patterns, entitled to the drawback, just received,

AND FOR SALE BY

Alex. J. Miller & Co.

No. 64, South Front street.

may 18. §

FOR SALE, BY

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

NO. 8, CHESNUT STREET,

100 hogsheads RUM,

Of high proof and fine flavour

july 19

REMOVAL.

THE office of the Secretary of the Commissioners for carrying into effect the twenty-first article of the treaty of friendship, limits and navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, is, for the present, removed from No 54, south Second street, to a large two story brick house on the right hand, going up the Germantown road, usually called Makers' house.

Those concerned are informed that, notwithstanding the prevalence of the fever in Philadelphia, daily attendance has been, and will continue to be given at the said office, until the return of the citizens; & that on the seventeenth day of November next, the term of eighteen months will expire since the day on which the commissioners assembled after which period no complaints or applications can *possibly* be received by them

Letters and inclosures post-paid will beduly attended *to by*.

PETER LOHRA, Secretary.

October 18, 1798. § 10t

PETER BLIGHT

HAS removed his Counting House to his House in the Northern Liberties near Nice Town, Germantown road. auguſt 21.

Just imported in ships William Penn, Amiable and Jean, from London,

A quantity of Cannon sizes 4, 6 & 9 lb. } with balls
Carronades, 12 lbs. } suitable.
Muſquets, Muſquetoons, Cutlaſſes and Piſtols, for ships uſe, } By the package only.
Rifled barreled Guns, Fowling Pieces, and Horſeman's Piſtols,
400,000 Flints, chiefly for muſkets, in kegs.
Revolution Light Dragoon Sabres, with Iron Scabbards, in cases of 50 each.
Light Cavalry Swords in Cases
Sabres, Swords and Cutlaſſes, with plated mounting
Ironmongery and Cutlery in casks, a general aſſortment—For Sale by

Thomas & Jno. Ketland,

Philad. October 25.

A CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN A. SHAEFFER, of Philadelphia, who has for a few years paſt been in the ſouthern States, has had the effrontery to draw ſeveral bills of Exchange on Timothy Pickering, Eſq. Secretary of State, and myſelf, and by that means has defrauded a number of perſons of their money, deceiving them by an exhibition of Letters and papers with the names affixed of divers public characters and reputable merchants highly recommendatory of ſaid Shaffer; to one of theſe papers I find my name fraudulently, but I do not know the man; theſe are villainous forgeries! To prevent further impoſition; I have to requeſt the Printers of Newſpapers in the United States to publiſh this for the benefit of their fellow-citizens. SAMUEL MEREDITH,

Treaſurer of the United States

Trenton, New Jerſey,
October 24, 1798.

CUSTOM HOUSE,

Cheſter, 23d Oct.

NOTICE

To the MERCHANTS of Philadelphia.

The owners and conſignees of goods by the William Penn, Philadelphia, Jane, Kingſton, Amiable and other veſſels lately arrived, are requeſted to forward to this Office as ſoon as poſſible, their reſpective entries and invoices, in order that permits for landing may be prepared, and ready to hand them, ſo ſoon as the returning health of the City will admit the veſſels to go up. A due attention to this notice may be of convenience to the merchants, who probably will be deſirous to receive their goods very expeditiouſly. GEO. LATIMER,

10t *Collector.*

THE Owners of Goods on board the ſhip WILLIAM PENN. are informed that the Collector of the Cuſtoms will receive ſuch invoices and entries as may be forwarded to him, and will make the neceſſary calculations and prepare the bonds ſo that permits may be granted immediately on the arrival of the ſhip at Philadelphia.

October 23. § 1w

Canal Lottery, No. II.

Conſiderably more than Half Drawn.

Draws twice a week, every Monday & Tueſday

TICKETS For Sale, Seven Dollars each, at WILLIAM BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers office, No. 64 South Second-ſtreet, where check books are kept for examination and regiſtering in this, City of Waſhington No. 2. and Paterſon Lotteries and information where Tickets may be had in moſt of the Lotteries authoriſed by law in any of the States of the Union.

STATE OF THE WHEEL.

One prize of	10,000 dollars	10,000
Five	4,000	20,000
Two	2,000	4,000
Nine	1,000	9,000
Nineteen	500	9,500
Forty four	200	8,800

With a full proportion of the one hundred and of the fifty dollar prizes—the price of tickets will ſoon riſe, particularly on account of the five 40,000 dollar prizes that remain in the wheel until the laſt day of drawing.

☞ Note, the buſineſs of a Broker duly attended to in all its branches at the above office

may 24 w&ſtf

Bank of Pennſylvania,

September 3d, 1798.

WHEREAS the Houſe at preſent occupied by the Bank of Pennſylvania was entered on the night of the firſt inſtant, by ſome villains, who robbed the inſtitution of ſundry Bank Notes, amongſt which were the following poſt notes of the Bank of New-York, viz.

No 1002,	dated 23d of Auguſt, 1798,	*Dolls*	
	iſſued in favor of Seabring & Van Wyck, for		396 22
No 1003,	dated 25th of Auguſt, 1798, iſſued in favor of Montgomery and Newbold for		1250
No 1006,	27th	do. do. do.	2000
1007,	do.	do. do. do.	2000
1008,	do.	do. do. do.	2000
1009,	do.	do. do. do.	2000
1010,	28th	do. do. do.	2000
1011,	do.	do. do. do.	2000
1012,	30th	do. do. do.	1500
1013,	do.	do. do do.	1000

Alſo ſundry poſt notes of the Bank of Pennſylvania, dated 23d July 1797, iſſued in favor of George Hughes, for one thouſand dollars each, and ſundry poſt notes of ſaid Bank, dated 15th of July, 1797, iſſued in favor of Geo. Hughes, for five hundred dollars each 2nd indorſed by him. The public are hereby cautioned againſt receiving the ſaid notes, and a reward of *TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS* is hereby offered for diſcovery and conviction of the villains who perpetrated or are concerned in the ſaid robbe. . addition to the reward offered by the Governor of the Commonwealth in his Proclamation of this day.

By order of the Board,

JONATHAN SMITH, caſhier.

☞ The Health Office is kept open night and day, at the City Hall, where every neceſſary convenience is procured for removing the ſick and burying the dead.

WILLIAM ALLEN.

Health Office, September 29.

PRINTING WORK,

Of Every Kind,

EXECUTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE,

At the OFFICE *of the* GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES,

And forwarded agreeably to direction, any where in the vicinity of the city.

Oct. 13. dtf.

☞ The Office of the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, is held for the preſent at the State Houſe in the Court room. *Oct.* 18.

COLLECTOR's OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 30, 1798.

THE buſineſs of the Cuſtom Houſe will from this day be tranſacted at Cheſter, during the continuance of the fever which now prevails in this city; and in conſequence thereof, the merchants are hereby notified, that payment of all bonds for duties to the United States, payable at this office may be made either at the Cuſtom Houſe in Cheſter, or at the Bank of the United States.

Collector's Office, Philadelphia, Aug. 30. }

☞ The Subſcribers have removed for the preſent from Penn-ſtreet to Eleventh-ſtreet, between Filbert and High-ſtreets.

Willings & Francis.

auguſt 9 6w

Madeira Wine.

A few pipes of remarkably fine MADEIRA WINE fit for immediate uſe, and at a reduced price—For ſale by JAMES YARD

july 26. eotf

TENTS.

The Committee who ſuperintend the Tents on the Banks of Schuylkill;

BEG leave to acquaint their amiable female donors, that their prompt induſtry and unparalelled liberality have been ſo abundantly beſtowed, as to enable them to requeſt no further marks of their benevolence in the article of Infant and Small Childrens Cloathing: any more Donations will be thankfully received, ſo as to provide for the ages of from four to twelve years.

They cannot find language energetic enough to thank them; but when they are informed that they have put it in the power of the Committee to clothe the naked, ſave the ſhivering child from periſhing, and to ſend the infant *warm*, and the mother *happy* away, their own benevolent and feeling hearts will afford them the beſt of gratifications.

By order of the committee,

PETER MIERCKEN, *Chairman.*

Tents, *Oct.* 24, 1798.

Relief of the Poor.

THE undermentioned perſons are appointed by concurrent reſolutions of the boards of managers of the Marine and City Hoſpitals and guardians of the poor for the purpoſe of relieving ſuch of their fellow citizens whoſe ſituations render it improper for them to remove to the encampments.

John Kebr,	*Peter Barker,*
Peter Miercken,	*John Hutchinſon,*
Alexander Steel,	*William Stevenſon,*
Thomas Allibone,	*John James,*
Edward Garrigues,	*Thomas Savery,*
Stephen Maxfield,	*Rhea King,*
Nathan A Smith,	*Paſchal Hollingſworth*
Daniel Doughty,	*John Teas.*

By order of the board of Managers of the Marine and City Hoſpital,

Wm. JONES, Preſident.

Atteſt,

Timothy Paxſon, Clerk.

By order of the board of Guardians of the poor.

PETER MIERCKEN, *Preſident.*

THE committee appointed by the above reſolution for the relief of ſuch perſons, whoſe ſituations render it impracticable to remove their families to the tents, being ready to enter upon the important duties of their appointment; inform the public that they will meet on the 2d, 4th and 6th days of each week, from 3 to 6 o'clock, at the Senate Chamber in the State houſe, where the indigent of the above claſs will be relieved, upon producing certificates from one or more reſpectable inhabitants who continue to reſide in the city or ſuburbs, that their families are in ſuch a ſituation as to render it improper to remove them to the tents.

The committee being ſenſible that no endeavours will be lacking in the committees who ſuperintend the encampments, to make the temporary reſidence of the poor as inhabitants who removed to them as comfortable as poſſible; and believing that the removal of them from the city, may, under Providence, be the means of ſtopping the prevailing diſorder; are deſirous as much as poſſible to encourage it; and therefore moſt earneſtly requeſt their fellow citizens to recommend none to them, but ſuch families, who from ſickneſs or other important conſiderations, are improper objects to receive the public benevolence at the encampments.

ED. GARRIGUES, Preſident.

Peter Barker, *Secretary.*

Philadelphia, 9th mo. 19th, 98.

New Encampment.

THE Committee who ſuperintend the encampment at Maſter's Place near the Mill Pond, on the Germantown road, about two miles from the city, reſpectfully inform their country friends that they ſtand in need of an immediate ſupply of vegetables and ſtraw, for the uſe of thoſe diſtreſſed citizens who are flying from the preſent calamity. The committee flatter themſelves that the ſame liberality will be found in the farmer, and others, to ſupply this encampment, as has been to that on the Commons near Schuylkill, both having the ſame landable object in view.

John Inskeep
Jon. Robeſon
Iſaac W. Morris } Committee.

Camp, Maſter's Place,
September 10, '98.

MARSHAL WURMSER,

Who lately died at Vienna, in the 73d year of his age, was born at Straſburgh, in 1724, and entered at the age of ſixteen, into the French ſervice, as cadet of artillery, which corps he ſoon abandoned for that of the cavalry; and, in 1740, was appointed cornet in the regiment of light horſe raiſed by the celebrated Marſhal Saxe. He ſoon attracted notice as a bold rider, and for his peculiar manner in the conduct of the light cavalry. In the ſame year he was advanced to the rank of major in the regiment, in conſequence of his brave conduct at the taking of Prague, and of the judicious manner in which he covered the retreat of the French from Bohemia, under Marſhal de Belliſles. He was afterwards oppoſed to the celebrated Pandour commander, Trenck, who laid waſte Bavaria; Wurmſer, however, ſoon ſtopped his progreſs. In 1745, he exchanged the French ſervice for the Auſtrian, and was made colonel of the ſame regiment of huſſars which he commanded afterwards as general. During the war of 1746 and 1759, betwixt Auſtria and Frederick of Pruſſia, he had always commands in the line of battle, always diſtinguiſhing himſelf for his bravery and judicious manœuvres. He never had an opportunity to ſignalize himſelf as a general, till the new Pruſſian war in 1779, when he was entruſted with a ſeparate command. The maſterly manner in which he planned the attack of the Pruſſian rear, in the retreat from Bohemia in that year, and the attempts which he made to intercept the whole train of artillery, procured him the higheſt applauſe among military men, and even Frederick himſelf acknowledged it to be a firſt-rate piece of generalſhip. It was the Prince Royal of Pruſſia, now Frederick William II, who defeated theſe ſchemes of Wurmſer. The Prince had his own regiment, the 2d regiment of footguards, Tunas's battallion of grenadiers, and Appenburg's dragoons, to cover a file of artillery and waggons, of more than twelve Engliſh miles in length. His cavalry was in the laſt diviſion, more than five miles backward, when Wurmſer, by a forced march, (whereby he eſcaped the vigilance of the King himſelf, who commanded the covering column) appeared at three o'clock in the afternoon with 8000 Hungarian cavalry, in front and flank of the Pruſſians, and in poſſeſſion of the heights and hollow grounds of Burkerſdorf, where the train was to paſs. The Prince perceiving that every thing was loſt if he waited for Wurmſer's attack and his own cavalry being too far behind to be brought into the action, took the bold reſolution to charge the Auſtrians. Accordingly, he put himſelf at the head of the foot guards, and ſupported by Tunas's grenadiers, and a heavy cannonade, attacked the Auſtrian cavalry with the bayonet, threw them into confuſion, and gave time to the king to come up, who ſoon arriving, took 900 priſoners, although Wurmſer renewed the attack. He had three horſes ſhot under him in that affair. Frederick, after the action, declared, "It was the firſt campaign of my nephew; I always thought him a courageous man, but now he has ſhewn himſelf a judicious general, and has acquired more glory from the character of the great general who oppoſed him." In 1788, Wurmſer commanded a ſeparate corps in the Bannat, where he diſplayed his talents in oppoſing and ſtopping, by ſkilful marches and counter-marches, united with bold attacks of light cavalry, the progreſs of the whole force of the Turkiſh empire, headed by the grand Vizir. In 1789, he covered the whole of the Auſtrian army in the unfortunate retreat from the Bannat, and with his own and Barco's regiment, prevented more than 20,000 Turks from ſeizing the military cheſt and baggage. In 1790, he left that army when Laudohn took the command, with whom he was not on terms of friendſhip. In 1793, he was appointed to the command of the army intended to act againſt the French in Alſace. On the 13th October, he made a grand attack upon the lines of Laurer, and forced them, after little reſiſtance from the enemy, who loſt almoſt the whole of the artillery. Wieſſemburg fell ſoon after, and he purſued the French, firſt to Haguenau, and then to Wanzenau near Straſburgh. On the 27th, he was, in this place, attacked by the French; but he compelled them to retreat with the loſs of 3000 men. The famous Fort Louis, in Vauban, fell into his hands, on the 14th November. Here his ſucceſſes terminated, and his genius was compelled to yield to the enthuſiaſm of the republicans, under the command of Pichegru and Hoche. On the 8th of December, his army was driven from Haguenau, with immenſe loſs; on the 26th, from Weiſſembourg, and finally acroſs the Rhine. The laſt ſervice in which Marſhal Wurmſer was employed, was to attempt the relief of Mantua when beſieged by Buonaparte. This event is ſo recent that it is unneceſſary to repeat the details in this place. The tactics of Wurmſer proved of little avail againſt that phænomenon of military genius, Buonaparte; and, after ſeveral days of hard fighting, he was compelled to throw himſelf and the wreck of his army into Mantua. The brave defence which he made in that city, renders its ſiege one of the moſt important in modern hiſtory—the victor Buonaparte paid a tribute to his military character, ſuch as few men have received or deſerved from an enemy.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED laſt night, a ſecond time, from the Marine Camp, *David Luper*, a fifer.—He had when he went away, a plain blue jacket and veſt, light blue overalls, a round hat which had been bound with yellow, and which he had ripped off in his firſt deſertion, and a pair of new ſhoes. he is a Carpenter by trade, has grey eyes, ſandy hair fallow complexion and a nitch in his upper lip. His back is ſtill ſore from a flogging he got a few days ago. He may be diſcovered by his fifeing, as he plays extremely well.

W. W. BURROWS Major Com. of the Marine Corps.

October 17.

Foreign Advices.

SELECTIONS

FROM LONDON PAPERS,

Up to the 9th of September, received by the late arrivals at Norfolk.

LONDON.

The wanton, barbarous exceſſes committed by the French in thoſe countries which unhappily have fallen under their dominion, exceed the power of deſcription. In many places on the Rhine, the wretched inhabitants, oppreſſed beyond endurance, have in paroxyſms of reſentment and deſpair, attacked and murdered the French ſoldiers whenever they went abroad ſingly or in ſmall parties. So frequent has theſe aſſaſſinations become, that the people have generally been deprived of their arms;—and at Duſſeldorf, where the French were received with enthuſiaſm and rapture, the garriſon was ſome weeks ſince called out at one in the morning; each houſe in the city was entered, and plundered of every miſſive weapon it contained, even to the knives and forks, inſtruments of huſbandry, and articles of the like deſcription. The wealthy have been butchered under pretence of royaliſm, or reduced to indigence by the rapacity of their rulers; and the lower orders have been ſunk by French fraternity into wretchedneſs, profound and hopeleſs.

In fact, the firmneſs and vigour of the United States, in all probability has prevented war with France.—The French calculated upon their party in America. This was the ſcourge of war which they threatened. Without this they are impotent. By entering into a war with America, they can do no more miſchief than they have already done by their cruiſers. The impudent demand of a tributary loan they will abandon, becauſe they cannot enforce it. They will accept or perhaps offer reaſonable terms, becauſe by their precipitation they have excited in America, a reſentment which diſdains abject ſubmiſſion. We ſhall probably hear no more demands of *apology*, for the Preſidents ſpeech, or any other humiliating condition: for once, *moderation* with them will become a virtue of neceſſity.

To her fortunate ſituation America is indebted for the power of aſſerting her independence. This quarrel, will encreaſe the character of her government, and the importance of the American name. The temporary buſtle it has occaſioned, will teach her to know her own conſequence, and her own ſtrength. It will raiſe her in the eſtimation of foreign powers, and, what is better, in the opinion of her own citizens.

The good underſtanding which prevails between Lord St. Vincent and the Spaniſh government has given umbrage to the French Executive; and the republican army under General Angereau, at Perpignan, has recently received conſiderable augmentation. His Catholic Majeſty was forced into the conteſt with this country, in oppoſition to his inclination and intereſts; and in its proſecution has experienced nothing but diſaſter and diſgrace. There exiſts therefore, a ſtrong concurrence of circumſtances to warrant the opinion, that the cabinet of Madrid is wearied of the war. The influence, however, which enforced its unnatural coalition with France ſtill prevails; and, we apprehend, muſt render all overtures, or diſpoſition for peace abortive. The reciprocal civilities of the Britiſh Admiral and the governor of Cadiz are moſt extraordinary, and we believe unknown in the annals of war.

Arnaud, the celebrated Naturaliſt, who was taken on board of the Senſible with General D'Hilliers, has contradicted, in ſtrong terms, on his return to Paris the reports of the ill treatment of the French priſoners in England.—

He acknowledges for himſelf, that he was received every where with the utmoſt urbanity. "He was aſked," he ſays, "if he knew the object of Buonaparte's expedition?"—His reply was, "that he had been on board the ſame ſhip with that general, and very frequently in his ſtate cabin, but that he never gained any information on this ſubject. The general, he added, was accuſtomed to amuſe himſelf at the expence of thoſe who preſumed to queſtion him on this ſubject." The next day he uſed to rally them on ſwallowing the tales which he had narrated the day before. No perſon could be hurt by this conduct, but it put an end to all further interrogatory.

An Eaſt India letter from Pulo Penang, dated February 15, ſtates as follows:—"The Druid came in here yeſterday afternoon, with the loſs of her Captain, who was ſpeared by the Malays at Toolaſamoi. The particulars of this circumſtance are as follows: It appears ſome diſpute had taken place reſpecting a ſum of money which had been unjuſtly extorted under the pretext of its being indebted to the Malays on a former voyage.

"Piercy got an Officer and twenty Marines ſent on ſhore to recover this money.—They were held in parley for ſome time, when Piercey recollecting a linguiſt's houſe, went thither to get the man to interpret. The people of the houſe oppoſed his entry, and he attempting to force his way, a man made a thruſt at him with a ſpear, which Piercy parried, and ſhot at the Malay with a piſtol; as ſoon as he fired he was ſpeared. A ſea cenny who was with him cut off the man's right arm, but the fellow got the ſpear into his left hand, and attempted to do more miſchief. The Marines, upon this, killed and wounded ſeveral of the inhabitants, and had two of their own number killed, two mortally wounded, and ſome others more ſlightly. The men were embarked, and Captain Thomas, it is reported, fired upon the town. Piercy died of his wounds about an hour after he had been brought on board."

An emigrant of diſtinction was lately arreſted at Paris, but by deſperate exertion, broke from the perſons who were conducting him to priſon. As he ran, his purſuers cried out, "An emigrant, an emigrant." The people appeared intereſted in his fate, and by making way for him, fought to aid his eſcape. On this, the others vociferated, "A thief, a thief;" when he was ſtopped and ſeized, and rendered before a military tribunal, by whom he was ſentenced to be ſhot. This anecdote is recorded in ſupport of the aſſertions repeatedly made, that with the exception of the purchaſers of national and emigrant property, and perſons immediately participating in the public Adminiſtration, the people of France are decidedly inimical to the ſyſtem by which they are at preſent governed.

Letters from Corfu, dated July 13, ſtate, that the French general Roſa has eſpouſed the daughter of Ali-Pacha de Jannina. This extraordinary marriage was celebrated with much pomp and magnificence: an air-balloon was launched on the occaſion.

A letter from Naples of the 19th ult. mentions an extraordinary inſtance of courage and preſence of mind.—A ſmall brig having met with an Algerine cruiſer near Syracuſe, and finding themſelves likely to be overpowered, the captain, after running his ſhip cloſe along ſide, leaped ſingly on board the Algerine, and with an axe, which he had in his hand, cut the rope from the mainſail, which the enemy could not hoiſt again in leſs than an hour. The Neapolitan captain threw himſelf into the ſea, and was taken up in ſafety by his own crew, while the barbarians ſeemed to be ſtruck motionleſs at the attempt.

At a county wake in the neighbourhood of Manchester, laſt week, a creature or non deſcript in the ſhape of a human being, engaged to eat mutton pies againſt a bull dog!—Both the animals, in order that they ſhould *ſtart fair*, had been kept on the *muzzle* for about thirty hours.—A baſket of two penny pies was produced—when the engagement commenced; the voraciouſneſs of the bull dog produced ſymptoms of ſuffocation, when he had got the twelfth pie in his jaws; but the wary ſkill of his brother brute out manœuvred him—he proceeded on in ſlow but ſure madication, till he had rendered thirty-three pies inviſible, when he completed the rational triumph, by eating the remains of the laſt pie which the bull dog had dropt from his chops! This tender delicate ſtomached gentleman, has challenged to eat tripe againſt any maſtiff in the country.

On the 11th of Auguſt, Mr. Stone of Quorndon, in Leiceſterſhire, made a public ſhew of Rams; when, within two hours, the following were lett for the ſeaſon at the prices ſtated.

No. 10	a Shearing,	hired by	Mr. Duddin, for	400l.
11.	ditto	——	Mr. Coke,	500l.
7.	ditto	——	Mr. Dalby,	200l.
6.	ditto	——	Mr. Trueman,	300l.
7.	a two-ſhear	——	D. of Bedford,	500l.
(and to tup 20 ewes before he is ſent to his grace)				
9.	ditto	——	Mr. Winfield	300l.
				2200l.

Nos 11. and 7, were the produce of one ewe.

A letter from Plymouth, dated the 15th inſt. ſays, "This morning a duel was fought near Cawſand, by the ſurgeon's mate of the Force gun boat, and a midſhipman. The parties fired two ſhip piſtols, at twelve paces, and the midſhipman then urged his antagoniſt to advance to the diſtance of ſix paces, which was complied with, when, dreadful to relate, Mr. W——, the midſhipman, after an exchange of two brace of piſtols more, received a ball, which went through the vertebræ, and came out on the left ſide, and a ſevere paraplegia, or paralyſis of the lower limbs taking place, he fell. He is now in the royal hoſpital in a moſt miſerable ſtate, perfectly dead in the lower limbs."

The ſkeleton of the 52d regt. lately returned from India, ſome days ſince arrived at Catham after an abſence of 15 years.

DONATIONS,

Received at the Encampment at Maſter's place, for the uſe of the poor.

October 25.

6 pair womens new ſhoes, 8 pieces of newly made children's cloathing, and twenty dollars, from Mrs. Ruan of Frankford.

John Inskeep
Jona. Robeſon,
Iſaac W. Morris. } *Committee.*

DONATIONS,

Received at the Tents near Schuylkill, for the uſe of the Poor.

October 25.

One bundle containing 13 ſets babe clothes, from a perſon at Kenſington name unknown.

PETER MIERCKEN,

Southwark, Oct. 25. *Chairman.*

DONATION.

Received by the committee appointed to relieve the ſick and infirm poor in the city.

From Thomas Wiſter and Joſh. Wain, 19 cord of Wood.

From Henry Toland, 60 dollars.

By order of the committee,

EDW. GARRIGUES, Preſident.

Atteſt,

P. BARKER, Clerk.

10th mo. 18th 1798.

To be ſold or Rented,

THE ſubſcriber's houſe, No. 78, Walnut ſtreet, with a cellar and two ſtables—Poſſeſſion of the houſe will be given early in November—the ſtables and cellar immediately.

GEORGE MEAD.

October 24. §tf

GEORGE DAVIS,

TAKES this opportunity of informing his friends generally, that ſo ſoon as the preſent ſickneſs will admit it, he propoſes to offer for ſale, the moſt extenſive collection of

LAW BOOKS,

he ever imported, or that was ever imported into the United States.—The laſe arrivals have brought him a number of extremely valuable and ſcarce BOOKS and thoſe expected, will greatly add to the quantity.

October 22. eod2w

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 26.

Yesterday arrived the armed schr. John, Capt. Gad Peck, in 14 days from St. Thomas's. Oct. 17, lat. 34, 30, spoke the ship Diana Matthews, from the Havannah bound to New-York, out 17 days; capt M. left the Havannah fleet the day before. The ship Apollo, Moncrief for N. York, sailed from St. Thomas's September 26, the schooner Ann, Fowler, was to sail in a few hours after the Little John; the brig Felicity, M'Kenzie, from New-York, arrived at St. Thomas's, October 5, after a passage of 26 days.

Yesterday returned to this port from a cruize, the Cutter John Jay, captain Leonard.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Suffolk, captain Dunlevy, in 37 days from Jacquemel, and 25 from Cape N. Mole. On his passage home, he was taken by the English ship Roman Emperor, captain Kearney, and carried into Cape N. Mole, where captain Kearney treated him with the greatest politeness, and acquitted him. Left at the Mole, September 26, the ship Black River, Travis; brig ———, of New-York, and schooner Charming Betsey, Conway, of Baltimore, with a number of other American vessels, to sail in a few days for Jamaica. The schooners President, Clark, and Four Sisters, Young, of and for this port, were to leave the Mole at the evacuation, which was to take place on the 1st October.

Oct. 10, lat. 34. long. 78, spoke the schooner Friendship, Elisha Snow, from Kingston, Jam. bound to Boston, who on his passage had been taken by a French privateer, a prize master and 6 Frenchmen put on board; his crew, except the cook, put on board the privateer; a few nights after which, he, with the assistance of the cook, retook his vessel. The prize-master's mate was the only one killed. Captain Snow was out of bread and water, with which captain Dunlevy supplied him.

October 15, lat. 38. 45. long. 74. 30. spoke the brig Friendship, Beaty, from St. Ubes, bound to N. York, out 63 days had on board passengers, captain Wettimore, and a merchant, name unknown, of New-York. They requested captain Dunlevy to hoist out his boat and take them on board his vessel, but being short of provisions and water, could not comply.

Charleston, October 12.

Yesterday arrived the ship Harmony, Mulder, Havanna, 11 days; brig John, Tate Havanna, 11 days, schr. Sally, Stanton, Havanna, 11 days; schr. Ranger, Booth, Havanna, 11 days.

These vessels sailed from the Havanna, with upwards of forty sail, bound to the Northern ports, under convoy of the Constellation frigate, capt. Truxton, and the Baltimore sloop of war, capt. Philips, of 24 guns, the latter of which vessels is now off our Bar, and will remain there for a day or two. The Constellation has gone on with the remainder of the convoy.

The brigs Dolly and Thomas, which sailed with the convoy bound to this port, were seen to the southward of the Bar two days ago.

BALTIMORE, October 25.

Citizens, Beware!

An attrocious attempt was made last night to set fire to Mr. Paul Harman's house in Water street, by placing fire and combustible materials in the cellar, among a parcel of wood thrown down in the evening. It was burning when the cellar was opened this morning. Had the horrid design of the incendiary succeeded, there is no calculating the damage that compact block of building and the city might have sustained.

Extracts from the log book of the ship Albemarle, Marschalk, 30 days from Hamburg.

Left the Elbe the 7th of September, in company with the ship Carlton, Gardner, bound to Baltimore.

Brig Courier, M'Ever, bound to Philadelphia.

Schooner Phœnix, Gale, bound to Boston.

Left at Hamburg the following American vessels.

Ship Mary, Nye, of Baltimore,
Rose, Edwards, for ditto.
Washington, Jobster, of ditto.

Ship Dianna, White, arrived 25th August, to sail for New-York September 15.

Ship Arethusa, Guthery, arrived July 27, to sail for St. Ubes first wind.

Ship John, of Salem, Putnam, to sail for Copenhagen, to sail first wind.

Ship Abigail, Hammond, of Boston, waiting for orders.

Ship Charlotte, Greenfield, of New-York.

Snow Three Friends, Hefferson, arrived August 27, to sail in 4 weeks.

Brig Betsy, Chatfield, of Baltimore, arrived August 29.

Brig Polaski, Shoemaker, arrived August 28, to sail October 1.

Brig Sally, Havens, arrived August 28, to sail in 3 weeks.

Brig Nancy, of Boston, to sail in 10 days.

Passed the following vessels in the river, bound up:—

Ship Iris, Nelson, of Baltimore.
Little Martha, of Philadelphia.

Brig Hope, of New-London.

The Peggy, captain Baird, from Philadelphia, to Bilboa is taken off Cape Spinas, by four row boats, and carried into St. Andero.

ARRIVED.

Ship Pomona, Waters,	London.
Catherine, Kerney,	Hull.
Brig Juno, Young,	Liverpool.

☞ *The Subscribers to this Gazette residing in, and near Germantown, are respectfully informed, that their papers will be forwarded (daily) to Mr. Samuel Richardet, in Germantown; where a list of their names will be left.*

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 27.

From the True American *of this morning.*

TRANSLATION

From a French paper, received by an arrival at Chester, in 27 days from Bourdeaux.

Of Buonaparte.

Constantinople, August 10.

There now exists not the least doubt of the French Toulon fleet having landed in Egypt. Our government has received information of it through several different channels; but it has not yet received any circumstantial details of the military operations of Buonaparte, and the opposition made by the inhabitants. The letters and reports which continually arrive, are too vague and contradictory to be relied upon. Some announce the taking of Alexandria and Rosetto with the loss of much blood, and that the Candian merchants who were there in great numbers, were all put to the sword. Others assure, that the French are already in possession of Cairo (situated at 153 miles from Alexandria,) whilst our best informed politicians affirm that the army of Buonaparte has been obliged to retreat, after a battle fought with the army of the Beys, between Cairo and Rosetto. The disagreement of all these reports is a fresh reason for placing confidence in the official advices, received by the Porte from Damietta, dated July 18, which say, that the French were entrenched in the environs of Rosetto (30 miles from Alexandria) in view of the army of the Beys, which was only one mile and an half from their camp.

A great fermentation still reigns in this capital, and the police will be forced to redouble its vigilance in order to hinder the people from committing violence upon the French who are here. However, the government still continues to act with moderation and caution towards them. Every one interprets this conduct according to his own wishes or opinion. Some see it in a secret intelligence with the French, others believe it to be only an act of circumspection, which agrees with the secrecy of the military operations that are preparing. If any thing can solve this species of problem, it is the orders issued by the Porte to all the provinces of the Empire. The preamble is conceived in terms of the most marked indignation; the proceeding of the French is there represented as the most unjust act of aggression, and highly contrary to the faith of treaties. These orders prescribe measures offensive and hostile.

The English Minister appears to have much influenced these determinations, and his active zeal neglects nothing that can tend to strengthen the energy of government.—The Russian Ambassador does not appear to shew less activity in his negociations; but we do not remark a concert in the operations of the two Ministers, and if they tend to the same end, the means they pursue are widely different.

Buonaparte has addressed a letter to the Divan, in which he says, that if the Ottoman Porte should permit the Russian fleet to pass the Dardanelles, he shall consider it as a declaration of war.

He requires the Grand Signior to put aside all the pretensions of Russia; to oppose firmly all attempts which that Court might make; and adds, that he has the greatest reason to expect such a line of conduct from him, as he has delivered him from his greatest enemies, the Knights of Malta.

Official letters from Canne, in the island of Candia, dated July 18, announce the appearance of a squadron before that city. The Commander, after having received information respecting the French fleet, determined to sail direct towards Egypt. A letter from Smyrna, of the 1st of August, says, that this same squadron was met beyond Rodes, sailing with a fair wind towards Egypt.

The fidelity of the Greek Patriarch has just been put to a severe test. Some persons had endeavoured by a thousand promises and perfidious insinuation to draw him into a conspiracy in favour of Liberty. He pretended to agree to the designs of the emissaries who made him the propositions, and endeavoured to procure from them all necessary information. No sooner had he obtained it, than he communicated it to the Grand Signior. His Highness thanked the Patriarch, placed himself at the Head of several thousand Janisaries, marched to Pera (suberb of Constantinople) and there caused all the accomplices of this conspiracy to be strangled. Orders to execute similar justice have been sent to every place where the ramnifications of this conspircy are known to exist.

From the Federal Gazette.

The following extracts are taken from two letters, dated in London, 10th and 15th of August last, to the subscriber, from his correspondents.

"Captain A. Foster, of your ship the Washington, we hope, will sail for Yarmouth to-day or to-morrow, under convoy, which we expect our friend, Admiral Lord Duncan, will grant him, in consequence of a letter we gave Captain Foster, to be presented to his Lordship. His cargo will go to a very good market."

"Admiral Lord Duncan has appointed a cutter to take charge of the Washington, Captain A. Foster, from Yarmouth to the Humber, where a convoy for the Elbe was lying ready to sail; the Washington, under this convoy sailed for Yarmouth Roads early on the 12th instant, with a fair wind, and we hope to hear of her safe arrival at Hamburgh very soon."

It is very pleasing to the friends of commerce to hear of such repeated acts of friendship from Admiral Lord Duncan, and for which he has my warmest acknowledgments.

JOHN HOLLINS.

N. B. The Washington arrived safe at Hamburgh.

October 24.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Dauphin County.

Congress.	John A. Hanna,	1184
	Daniel Smith,	596
Senator.	John Kean,	1075
	Anthony Kelker,	697
Assembly.	David Krause	1254
	James Wilson,	1190
	Thomas Forster,	949
	William Maclay,	861
	William Crabb,	565
	Ulrich Weltmer,	457

Northumberland County.

Congress.	John A. Hanna,	1868
	Daniel Smith,	958
Senator.	Samuel Maclay,	1981
	Jonathan Walker,	848
Assembly.	Jacob Fulmer,	2107
	Simon Schneider,	2098
	William P. Brady,	904

Washington County.

Congress.	Albert Gallatin,	2163
	John Woods,	714
Assembly.	Aaron Lysle,	2109
	Absalom Baird,	1962
	John M'Dowel,	1818
	John Hoge,	999
	William Wallace	794
	William M'Farland	545

Westmoreland County.

Assembly.	Michael Rugh,	
	John Wright,	
	Abraham Hendricks,	

Fayette County.

Assembly.	Joseph Huston,	1224
	J. Cunningham,	913
	S. Jackson,	381

Allegheny County.

Congress.	John Woods,	1751
	Albert Gallatin,	1304
Assembly.	James Sample,	2020
	Samuel Ewalt	1840

Mifflin County.

Congress.	Andrew Gregg.	1561
	Dr James Armstrong	339

Andrew Gregg in the District has a majority of 706.

Assembly. Moses Williamson,
James Harris.

One of Gregg's voters said he would not vote for Dr. Armstrong, because he was a *Gentleman*—Gregg's supporters voted for him then because he was *not a gentleman.*—Oh rare times!

Washington, Green and Allegheny counties compose a district, which sends one representative to Congress. No official returns have as yet been received from Green, but from every information Mr. Gallatin is the successful person.

Henry Woods is elected a representative to Congress, by a large majority from the district composed of the counties of Franklin, Huntingdon, Bedford and Somerset.

By the latest accounts from the Havannah, American produce was very low, that of the islands very high.

New Brunswick (N. J.) Oct. 23.

The accounts we have received of the naval engagement in the Mediterranean, though not official, are yet too circumstancial not to be true. It is a subject of rejoicing to all the world that the infamous band of robbers who have desolated the most delightful countries of Europe, have torn from their foundations its ancient republics, without even a pretext, and who have now set out on the avowed system of plundering, have thus received a timely check—Modern history furnishes no example of a plan like this adopted by the French; and the annals of mankind produce no parallels to the barbarity and wantonness with which they execute their infernal purposes. They avow at once that property is a common right, belonging to the valour that seizes it. What more can the common highwayman plead? what more! I challenge an instance wherein the common robber has dared to defend his conduct with such unparalleled effrontery. Religion they declare to be a constraint intolerable to free minds—and it is to these men, men who mock every thing you esteem sacred, who violate private property with no pretext but that of superior force; it is in these men, citizens of America, that you are invited to place confidence, rather than the rulers you have chosen.

The powers of Europe are at length weary of suffering the insults and injuries which France has been pleased to inflict—They seem determined to join all their force and at one effort to crush the monster beneath their feet. Sufficiently long has she been suffered to be the scourge of Europe—her oppression to the petty states of Italy, her treacherous conduct to Switzerland, in a word the history of her transactions since the year 1792, has rendered her odious to the world. The north of Europe seems ready to combine against her—the King of Naples in the South has at his command an army of seventy thousand men who burn with ardour to rescue their national honour from reproach, and the Turkish Porte is perhaps now engaged in open war.

The State of New-Jersey has hitherto been represented in the Congress of the United States by men true to the interests of their country, who could not in disgraceful supineness or what is worse in criminal connivance see their country's dearest rights trampled upon, her existence as a sovereign and independent State threatened; the fate of Venice and Genoa held out to view, unless a speedy acquiescence in the haughty and exorbitant demands of France, she should for a short time elude their melancholy catastrophe. It is with extreme regret that we are obliged to announce that the scene is now likely to be changed—instead of those firm decided patriots who have viewed with abhorrence the foul abominations of the French revolution, and who have exerted themselves to guard their country from the disgrace and misery attendant on French principles, it is to be feared that we shall, in some measure be represented by men who have deserted their country's cause in the hour of danger, and attached themselves to the side of her deadly foe. How shall we account for this? jacobinism has we hope since the last election proselyted near one half our State. In Essex county no stone has been left unturned, no exertion has remained untried to vitiate and corrupt the public mind Falsehood and calumny against our government have been circulated among the inhabitants of Essex with the most malignant and industrious profusion. Malice has exerted all her venom; the most rancorous hatred to that virtuous government of which our country justly boasts, has pursued with unremitting ardor, its detestable, execrable purposes: and indeed the advocates for sedition, the friends to anarchy and confusion in that devoted county have but too well succeeded. Some of the filth and excrescence generated in Essex, *its mother country*, has been brought to one corner of Middlesex, but its own loathsome nature and the good sense of the citizens of Middlesex, confines it within the narrow precincts of Woodbridge. The negligence of the electors of Middlesex concurred with this cause to throw out the federal candidate in the eastern district. In Morris county which servilely copies after Essex in all its infamy and disgrace, the democratic ticket was successful; and the untimely division of the federalists in Sussex, conspired with this cause to render our enemies victorious.

It would not be however much to be lamented, if this sad experience would teach the federal electors in future to be on their guard, to be more attentive, more diligent in their duty. Not one half the voters in the western part of Middlesex, made their appearance at the poll.

Gazette Marine List.

The following remarks were made on board the ship America, at the Havanna.

Sept. 22, arrived three Spanish frigates from Ferrol, with some troops on board, which had captured a British sloop of war in the Straits of Bahama, called the Musqueto; she sailed from the Havanna the 26th for Mexico.

Sept. 28, sailed from Havanna; same day at noon fell in with a French privateer schooner, which we fired several shot at, she taking the advantage of a light breeze rowed away. Same day spoke the frigate Constellation, in company with the ship Baltimore, waiting for the fleet to come out; crews of both ships all well; there had not been a sick person on board.

Sept. 29, the fleet sailed and joined the convoy, consisting of 43 sail, among which were the brigs Molly, Kilby; George, Harden; Florida, Hase; Polly, Howard; Susan, Smiley; sloop Friends, Moore; schooner Brothers, White, of Baltimore; ship Sally, Smith, of do. Patty Washington, Stocker, do. the schooner Experiment, Knap, had sailed for a port to leeward.

Oct. 1, parted company with the fleet off the Florida shore, in lat. 24, 28, N.

Oct. 2, fell in with the armed ship Zenobia, from Jamaica, bound to Providence, in company with a brig and a schooner.

Oct. 12, off Cape Hatteras spoke the schr. Friendship, which had been re-taken by the mate and one man; she was from Jamaica bound to Boston.

The Ameriee left at the Havanna the ship Citizen, of New-York; Olive, of do. brig Maria, of Philadelphia, schooner Daphney, of do. schooner Minerva, of do. six sail of the line, 5 frigates, and 5 sloops of war.

American produce very low, their produce very high.

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT.

From 26th to 27th October.

ADMITTED.

Mary Lockart; James Cook; John Barns

DIED.

Ezekiel Hoag.

Discharged——TWELVE.

Remaining in the Hospital, 39, 18 of whom are on the recovery.

Interred from city and suburbs	8
City Hospital	1
Total	9.

PHILIP S. PHYSICK.
CHRISTOPHER DARRAH, *Steward.*

By order of the Board of Managers.
WILLIAM JONES, *President.*
Attest, TIMOTHY PAXSON, *Clerk.*

TWENTY-FIVE new cases of the prevailing fever, reported for the last 24 hours, rs, by 16 physicians.

DIED]—On Thursday evening, Mr. John Warner, Whalebone-cutter, a good and valuable citizen.

——, Last night, Mr. William Beauchamps, North Second street, No. 255, aged 28 years, from London.

——, at Richmond, Virginia, Dr. Andrew Leiper, brother to Mr. Thomas Leiper, of this city.

——, Yesterday, in the Pennsylvania Hospital, Barbara Place, cook, of the fever—One new case occurs in the house this morning. C.

List of all the Burials in the several Grave Yards of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, as taken from the books kept by Clergymen, Sextons, &c.

[Collected for the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES, by ROBERT PAXTON.]

Names of the Burial Grounds.	Adult.	Child.
Christ Church	1	0
St. Peter's	1	0
St. Pauls	0	0
First Presbyterian	0	0
Second Presbyterian	0	1
Third Presbyterian	0	0
Scots Presbyterian	0	0
Associate Church	0	0
St. Mary's Church	1	0
Trinity Church	0	0
Friends'	1	0
Free Quakers'	0	0
Swedes'	0	0
German Lutheran	1	0
German Reformed Presbyterian	0	1
Moravians'	1	0
Baptists'	0	1
Methodists'	0	0
Universalists'	0	0
Jews'	0	0
City Hospital	9	0
Kensington	2	1
Coates's	9	1
Total for the last 24 hours	26	4

Ship Brokers.

This Establishment, commenced by the late Mr. Samuel Smith, will be continued by

ROW & SIMMONS,

WHO respectfully acquaint the Merchants, Traders, and Masters of vessels; that no pains or exertions shall be wanting to give general satisfaction. This business will be conducted at their Store, No. 107, South Water Street, near to the Custom House.

October 27 dtf

For SALE or CHARTER,

THE SHIP

MOLLY,

Burthen 4200 barrels of Flour, Philadelphia built, well found and fitted, and may be ready to receive a cargo in a few days—she is pierced 18 guns, and mounts 12 new six pounders, with small arms in proportion.

THE SHIP

DIANA,

Burthen 2,100 barrels of Flour, Philadelphia built of live oak and cedar, is pierced for fourteen guns, and mounts ten new four pounders, with small arms in proportion.

THE BRIG

AMAZON,

Burthen 1,300 barrels of Flour, New-England built, has lately been completely fitted, and may be ready for sea in a few days.

For terms apply to
NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

Who have for Sale

on board sundry vessels at MARCUS-HOOK,

12,000 bushels of Liverpool fine salt
1,100 bushels of coals
286 crates of queens ware assorted
7 tierces of bottled porter
10 barrels of coleor hard paint
4 do. of purple brown do.
a quantity of yellow ocre in casks
6 barrels powdered Venetian red paint
6 barrels mineral black do.
15 barrels Spanish brown do.
35 boxes & pipes
91 boxes white } HAVANA SEGARS
89 do. brown }
3,500lbs prime cochineal
3 barrels New Orleans indigo
4 puncheons Jamaica spirits
20 bales of sail canvals
379 sheets of copper, assorted from 48 by 24 to 60 by 48 inches
Two tubs raised still bottoms assorted
36 six pound guns 4½ feet, 8½cwt each
14 do. 4 feet, 10wt and 4lbs each
50 barrels of gun powder
6 cases Manchester cotton checks
3 trunks muslins and shawls
14 cases muslinets, dimities and ginghams
18 chests coloured nankeens, muslinets, &c.
1 trunks printed calicoes
6 bales of white and coloured cassimeres
1 bale of course woollens
English nails assorted.

October 27. fri. & sat. tf.

For Sale, or Charter,

THE DANISH BRIG

LOUISA,

NOW lying at Burlington, a very fast sailer.—For terms apply to
JACOB SHOEMAKER.
WHO HAS FOR SALE,

Her cargo, of about 2,000 bushels of St. Martin's Salt.

10 mo. 24th, '98 d10t.

A Young Woman from England

would wish to engage with a lady, in the capacity of Lady's-maid, or in the station of a House keeper, in a genteel family, or to a single gentleman. A good recommendation can be procurred from some of the most respectable families in this city. For particulars enquire at the printing office of John W Fenno.

October 19. *4t

STAMPS.

Pursuant to the Act of Congress, passed on the ninth day of July, 1798, entitled "An Act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses and the enumeration of slaves within the United States,"—NOTICE is hereby given, that the first meeting of the Commissioners under the said Act, for the state of Pennsylvania, will be held on Monday, the twenty second day of October next, at the borough of Reading, in the said state.

C. READ,
Commissioner first named.

Reading, Sept. 8, 1798.

* * PERSONS wholly unknown to me, who write letters to my address on occasions entirely personal to themselves, are particularly requested not to put me to expense of postage.

JOHN WARD FENNO.

Oct. 18 3t

PROPOSALS,

BY THE

Insurance Company of North America.

For INSURANCE against FIRE, on Dwelling-Houses, Ware-Houses, and other Buildings (and on Goods contained in such Buildings) distant from Philadelphia, in the United States.

I. Common Insurances, on hazards of the first class, will be undertaken at a premium of about half per cent. per annum. For extra hazardous risques a larger premium will be required, which will vary according to circumstances, seldom exceeding one per cent. per annum; but in some instances, where the property insured is not only in itself extra hazardous, but rendered still more so by the vicinity of extra hazardous buildings and occupations, the premium demanded will be raised according to circumstances.

Houses and Ware-Houses, the walls and partitions of which are wholly of stone or brick, well constructed, so as to be guarded as well as may be against fires from within, and free from extra-hazardous buildings and occupations in their neighborhood, will be deemed hazardous of the first class, and may be insured to their full value.

Also Goods and Merchandize, not of an extra hazardous kind, in casks, bales, or packages, deposited in such buildings, to an amount not exceeding 4000 dollars; but if more than this sum is required to be insured in one tenement, an additional premium will be required, in proportion to circumstances.

II. Insurances will also be made on buildings and goods extra hazardous, at premiums proportioned to the risque. But it is not easy to arrange these under particular heads or classes, so as to describe each with the necessary accuracy. Each case must therefore be decided upon according to the circumstances attending it; and these circumstances will, in general, appear from the description accompanying the application.

Buildings partly constructed of brick or stone, are preferable to those wholly wooden. And in both cases, the stile of building, how they are occupied, how they are situated, the neighboring buildings, and how occupied, are considerations to be taken into view. And with respect to goods, their tendancy, whether from their nature, or from the manner in which they are exposed, either to commence or to increase an accidental fire, and their liability in such state to receive damage by wet, or by sudden and hasty removal, or to be stolen in time of confusion and hurry, are all circumstances of weight; and the premiums must be proportioned accordingly.

III. The following conditions are to be understood by the parties.

1st. The Insurance is not binding till the stipulated premium be paid; but it shall be deemed effectual from the time of such payment and acceptance thereof, whether the policy be immediately signed or not.

2d. Insurances may be renewed at the expiration of the term of the policy, without further expense than the payment of the premium of the renewed term, the circumstances continuing the same as they were understood by the Insurers at the time the former insurance was made; but the payment of the premium is essential to such renewal; and if the party insured suffers any time to elapse after the expiration of the former insurance, before he pays a premium for the renewal, he is not insured during such time; nor can the insurance be renewed on the former policy but by computing the commencement of the renewal from the expiration of the former insurance. The subject of insurance may nevertheless be open to treaty for a new insurance.

3d. If any other insurance be made on the same property; it must be made known at the time of application, otherwise the policy made on such application will be void.

4th Goods held in trust, or on consignment, may be insured as such in a separate policy; but they are not to be considered as insured otherwise.

5th. This company will not be liable or accountable for any loss or damage occasioned by any foreign invasion, or by any military or usurped force or by reason of any civil commotion; or occasioned by gunpowder, aquafortis or other thing of the like kind kept in the building, or amongst the property insured.

6th. Bills of Exchange, Bonds and other Securities, Title Deeds, Money, Bank and other promissory Notes, are not included in any insurance; nor are paintings, medals, jewels, gems, antique curiosities, or mirrors exceeding the value of twenty-five dollars each, to be considered as insured unless particularly mentioned and by special agreement.

7th. No insurance will be made for a shorter term than one year, nor for a longer term than seven years. Persons choosing to insure for seven years shall be allowed one year's premium by way of discount: One third of a years premium shall be abated in like manner on an insurance for three years.

8th. Losses sustained by fire on property insured, shall be paid in thirty days after due proof and liquidation thereof, without deduction.

A description of the property to be insured will be expected with each application, to be made by a master carpenter and signed by him, as well as by the owner of the building or applicant for insurance, and attested before a Notary or principal Magistrate, who will certify his knowledge of the parties and their credibility.

With respect to Houses and other Buildings.

1st. The site and position; describing the street or road on or near which the building stands; its contiguity to water, and other circumstances relative to the extinguishment of fire in case of accident; and particularly whether any and what fire companies are established, and engines provided, in the place or neighbourhood.

2d. The materials of which it is built, whether of brick, stone or wood, and what part of each, as well as to the outside walls as inside or partition walls, and their respective height and thickness; the style of the roof and of what materials; how secured by battlements or party walls; what kind of access to the top of the house and to the chimnies; whether any and what electric rods; the number and kind of fire places; and the kind of deposit for ashes.

3d. The dimensions of the building and how divided, and the style in which it is finished so as to enable indifferent persons to judge in what manner it is to be repaired or rebuilt in case of injury; the age and condition of the building, and how occupied, whether merely as a dwelling house, or for any other, and for what purpose, also an estimate of the value of the house or building independent of the ground.

4th. The situation with respect to other buildings or back buildings, whether adjoining or not, comprehending at least one hundred feet each way: what kind of buildings are within that distance, how built, of what materials, and how occupied or improved, whether as dwellings for private families or otherwise: whether any and what trade or manufactory is carried on, and particularly whether there be any extra hazardous articles used, or usually deposited in the house, or within the distance aforesaid, and of what kind.

Respecting *goods* in Houses, Warehouses, &c.

1. A general description of the building in which they are kept will be expected, similar in all respects, as to the danger from fire, with that required for Insurance on the buildings themselves.

2. A description of the kinds and nature of the goods, whether in casks or other packages, or opened; and whether displayed in whole pieces or in the usual form for retailing. And if the goods vary materially in kind; a general estimate of the value of each kind proposed to be insured; but in the last particular minuteness of description is not expected.

3. Articles of the following kinds are deemed extra hazardous, though in various degrees, in whatever building they may be placed, viz. pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, wax, tallow, oil, inflammable spirits, sulphur, hemp, flax, cotton, dry goods of an inflammable kind opened.—Glass, china ware or porcelain, especially unpacked; Looking glasses, jewelery; and all other articles more than commonly inflammable, or more than commonly liable to injury by sudden removal or by moistures, or particularly obnoxious to theft on an alarm of fire.

Letters post paid, directed to the Secretary of the Board of Directors, will be duly attended to. An *order* for Insurance accompanied by the means of paying the premium, will be immediately executed on the premium being paid. If the application contain an *enquiry* only, it will be answered.

By order of the Board,
EBENEZER HAZARD, *Sec'ry.*

Office of the Insurance Company *of* North America; *Philad. Feb.* 1, 1798.
Feb. 14. 1amtf

Mills, Portage, &c.

TO BE LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

TO be leased, for a term not less than three, nor more than seven years, a VALUABLE PROPERTY at the Seneca-Falls, in the county of Onondago, and state of New-York, on the Banks of the Seneca-river, two miles west of the Cayuga-ferry, and eleven miles east of Geneva.

This establishment consists of an excellent grist mill, saw mill, dwelling house, barn, and a portage or carrying place, with between thirty and forty acres of land, under good improvement, and as much more in the vicinity, as may be required for future improvement.

The grist mill is a handsome, new and well finished building, of 50 by 30 feet, 3 stories high and furnished with a run of excellent Burr stones and another of Esopus' stones, of the best quality—and the most approved boults, &c. calculated to make all the different qualities of flour for exportation or for home consumption: It is accessible by water from every part of the Cayuga lake and Seneca-river, as well as from the Seneca-lake—and from its situation, commands a very extensive and encreasing custom: The stream on which it stands, being the outlet of the Seneca-lake, the mill can never be in want of water; and as it has been kept working during the severest season of the last winter, it is not liable to be impeded by frost:

The saw mill is also new, situated on the same stream, now furnished with an ample stock of logs, of which a supply may at all times be procured by land or water, of the best quality:

The dwelling house is well calculated for the use of the miller, is new, and sufficiently large: The barn is about 40 feet square, and entirely new:

The portage is 3-4ths of a mile in length, along the Seneca-falls—over which were passed in the last year, nearly two hundred boats with their contents; this object is already productive of a handsome income, which must be increasing and permanent:

Among the many advantages of this situation, must be numbered the fertility of the surrounding country—being the best improved part of the county of Onondaga—the concentration of intercourse by land and water, the Geneseee flat road passing through it, as well as all water carriage to Geneva, and the counties of Ontario and Steuben; which renders it a most eligible stand for a Store or Tavern—The river and lakes abound in fish and fowl, and the country with deer and other game.

Besides the mills already erected at this place, it is calculated for any additional water works that may be found necessary—Fulling mill, bark mill tannery, forges, &c. may be erected at a small expence—Iron ore may be brought in boats from the Cayuga lake; and it is thought to abound in the neighborhood.

The stock on hand will be sold to the lessee, and the cattle, utensils, smith's forge, &c. may be sold or let the premises.

If a purchase should offer for the whole or an undivided part of the premises it will be sold.

For terms of sale or lease, apply to mr. WILHELMUS MYNDERSE, at the Seneca falls, or to the subscriber, at Schenectady.

STEPHEN N. BAYARD.
june 25 2aw2m

Federal Mills,

ADJOINING Georgetown, and the City of Washington, will be offered at Public Sale, on the 10th day of September next, at the Union Tavern, if not previously sold at Private sale.

Those mills in point of situation for business and natural advantages are generally admitted to be equal to any in America. The Merchant Mill is a large brick house, eighty feet by fifty, almost new, in which are erected four pair of Burr millstones with elevators, hopperboys and bolting cloths, completely finished and constructed in such a manner that the whole of the mills may manufacture flour at the same time. The country mill which is erected near the other, is entirely new, a strong stone building, containing one pair of stones, and built in such a manner that the second pair may be put up with little expence. This mill is conveniently finished, and calculated to carry on extensively, country work, of which it gets a constant supply. There is belonging to the said mills 27¼ acres of land, the whole of which will be sold with the mills.

One third of the purchase money will be required in sixty days from the day of sale, and for the balance a liberal credit will be given. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

JOSEPH E. ROWLES,
Surviving partner of
JOSEPH E. ROWLES & Co.
Georgetown, july 13. 23—3awts

LANDING,

At South Street wharf, the cargo of the ship Connecticut, from Batavia—

About 300 tons of Java Coffee,
of the growth of 1794 and 1795
60 tons of Java Sugar,
In cannisters—for sale by
PETER BLIGHT,

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,
150 hhds. choice Jamaica Sugars
Jamaica rum in hhds
Brandy 1st and 4th proof in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks
Madeira in pipes
Old Batavia Arrack
july 2 $

John Haines & Wm. Jones,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a Co-partnership in the SADDLING BUSINESS, which will in future be carried on under the firm of

HAINES & JONES,

in Market street, No. 132, one door above the corner of Fourth,—where they presume (at least to hope) that their attention to, and knowledge in business, their determination to serve on the best terms, and their known attachment as Native Americans to the Government and Constitution of their Country, will entitle them to the encouragement of a generous public. Although they cannot boast of having acquired their experience in any part of Europe, yet they take the liberty of pledging themselves, that their manufacture shal be inferior to none in this city.

june 26. tuthstf

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congress of the United States of America, passed at Philadelphia the 28th day of May, 1796. laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons, and repealing the former acts for that purpose—That there shall be levied, collected and paid, upon all carriages for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person, for his or her own use, or to let out to hire, or for the conveying of passengers, the several duties and rates following, viz.

	dolls.
For and upon every coach	15
upon every chariot	12
upon every post chariot	12
upon every post chaise	12
upon every phaeton, with or without top	9
upon every coachee	9
upon other carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glasses, or curtains	9
upon four-wheel carriages, having frame posts and tops, with steel springs	6
upon four-wheel top carriages, with wooden or iron springs on jacks	3
upon curricles with tops	3
upon chaises with tops	3
upon chairs with tops	3
upon sulkies with tops	3
upon other two wheel top carriages	3
upon two wheel carriages with steel or iron springs	3
For and upon all other two wheel carriages	2
upon every four wheeled carriage, having framed posts and tops, and resting upon wooden spars	2

The Collector of the revenue of the first division of the first survey of the district of Pennsylvania, will attend daily until the 30th day of September next, for the purpose of receiving the duties on carriages, at Germantown, on the Main street, a little above the sign of the King of Prussia, of which all persons possessed of such carriages are desired to take notice.

Notice is also given,

To all retail dealers in wines and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, that licenses will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the business of retailing of wines in a less quantity, or in less quantities, than 30 gallons—and one licence for carrying on the business of retailing spirituous liquors in less quantities than twenty gallons, at the same time and at the same place, by

JAMES ASH,
Collector of the 1st division of the 1st Survey of the district of Pennsylvania.

Office of Inspection at Germantown, 22d August, 1798.

☞ Every denomination of Stamps to be had at said office.

☞ The Stamp Press is removed to the Office of Inspection in Germantown, on the Main street, a little above the sign of the King of Prussia,—where attendance will be given for the accommodation of those who wish any instruments stamped, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
ugusta 22

For Sale at Public Auction,

ON THE PREMISES,

FOUR LOTS on Harper and Keith's wharf, in Alexandria, on the 26th day of October next, if not sold at private sale before that time. One of these lots is near the end of the wharf, twenty feet beyond which the water is two fathoms deep, about forty feet out three fathoms, fifty feet out the water is four fathoms, and grows deeper until it comes to the channel, which is about seventy feet from the end of the wharf. There is as much dirt belonging to the bank as will level the wharf, which may want raising about a foot near the end. There is in this sale an half acre lot very fit for a tavern; it is well watered, and an excellent stand for that business. This property will be sold for ready money, and altogether or separate, as may best suit the purchaser; it lays on the lower side of Alexandria, which is now improving very fast. A sketch of the ground may be seen in the hands of the Printer hereof. For terms at private sale, apply to WM HARTSHORNE, or to the subscriber, in Alexandria.

JOHN HARPER.
september 3 1aw8w

Wants Employment,

A YOUNG MAN, who has served a regular apprenticeship to the mercantile business in this city, wishes to engage in a Counting house or office. writes a good hand and understands accounts, can be well recommended and security given if required. Enquire at the office of this Gazette.
june 21 3awtf

Baskenridge—for sale

IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Passaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one and a small expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafted Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.

Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.
No. 78, Chesnut treet.
cbruary 2. eodtf

Patent Ploughs,

TO be sold for cash by Joseph Salter at Sign Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry—Jonathan Harker, Woodbury—and Jesse Evans, Lumberton. Those who have used them give them the preference to any other kind, as they require less team, break the ground better, are kept in order at less expence and are sold at a cheaper rate—the plan is much simplified and consists of but one piece of cast iron, with the handles and beam of wood; they may be fixed with wrought lays and coulters to be put on with screws and taken off at pleasure

Patent rights for vending with instructions for making them may be had by applying to John Newbold, or the subscriber No. 212 North Front-street.

Who has for Sale;
Or to Lease for a term of Years,

A number of valuable tracts of Land, well situated for Mills, Iron Works or Farms, mostly improved, lying chiefly in the county of Huntingdon state of Pennsylvania. Those who may incline to view them will please to apply to John Canan esq. near Huntingdon.

Charles Newbold.
july 17 2awtf

To be Let,

An airy three Story Brick House,

ON the South side of Filbert Street, between Eighth and Ninth street, formerly occupied as the Surveyor General's Office—Enquire at No. 111, Chesnut Street.
august 10 co5t

AN ACT

For the relief of the Refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova-Scotia.

SEC. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That to satisfy the claims of certain persons claiming lands under the resolutions of Congress, of the twenty-third of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and the thirteenth of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, as refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova-Scotia, the Secretary for the Department of War, be, and is hereby authorized and directed to give notice in one or more of the public papers of each of the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, New-York, New-Hampshire and Pennsylvania, to all persons having claims under the said resolutions, to transmit to the War-office, within two years after the passing of this act, a just and true account of their claims to the bounty of Congress.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no other persons shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this act, than those of the following descriptions, & their widows and heirs, viz. First, those heads of families, and single persons, not members of any such families, who were residents in one of the provinces aforesaid, prior to the fourth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, and who abandoned their settlements, in consequence of having given aid to the United Colonies or States, in the revolutionary War against Great-Britain, or with intention to give such aid, and continued in the United States, or in their service, during the said war, and did not return to reside in the dominions of the king of Great-Britain, prior to the twenty-fifth of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three. Secondly, the widows and heirs of all such persons as were actual residents, as aforesaid, who abandoned their settlements, as aforesaid, and died within the United States, or in their service during the said war: and thirdly, all persons who were members of families at the time of their coming into the United States, and who during the war, entered into their service.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the proof of the several circumstances necessary to entitle the applicants to the benefits of this act, may be taken before a judge of the supreme or district court of the United States, or a judge of the supreme or superior court, or the first justice or first judge of the court of common pleas or county court of any State.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That at the expiration of fifteen months from and after the passing of this act, and from time to time thereafter, it shall be the duty of the Secretary for the Department of War, to lay such evidence of claims as he may have received, before the Secretary and Comptroller of the Treasury, and with them, proceed to examine the testimony, and give their judgment what quantity of land ought to be allowed to the individual claimants, in proportion to the degree of their respective services, sacrifices and sufferings, in consequence of their attachment to the cause of the United States; allowing to those of the first class a quantity not exceeding one thousand acres; and to the last class, a quantity not exceeding one hundred, making such intermediate classes as the resolutions aforesaid, and distributive justice, may, in their judgment require, and make report thereof, to Congress. And in case any such claimant shall have sustained such losses and sufferings, or performed such services for the United States, that he cannot justly be classed in any one general class, a separate report shall be made of his circumstances, together with the quantity of land that ought to be allowed him, having reference to the foregoing ratio: *Provided*, that in considering what compensation ought to be made by virtue of this act, all grants except military grants, which may have been made by the United States, or individual States, shall be considered at the just value thereof, at the time the same were made, respectively, either in whole or in part, as the case may be, a satisfaction to those who may have received the same: *Provided also*, that no claim under this law, shall be assignable until after report made to Congress, as aforesaid, and until the said lands be granted to the persons entitled to the benefit of this act.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That all claims in virtue of said resolutions of Congress, which shall not be exhibited as aforesaid, within the time by this act limited, shall forever thereafter be barred.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, April 7, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the office of the Department of State,
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

☞ *Pursuant to the above Act*, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims under the resolutions of Congress, of the 23d of April, 1783, and the 13th of April, 1785, to transmit to the War-Office within two years after the passing of the said Act, *viz.* the 7th day of April, 1798, a just and true account of their claims to the bounty of Congress.

In the proof of Claims, a strict attention must be paid to the requisitions of the 2d and 3d Sections of the Act.

JAMES M'HENRY,
Secretary of War.
july 19 32w6w

AURORA OFFICE,

October 10, 1798.

Reports having been circulated that THE AURORA was not to be re-published,—The public are hereby respectfully informed that the want of hands alone has prevented its republication several days ago; but that such arrangements are now making as will assure the appearance of the paper in the course of the present, or the first week of the next month.

$ 8t

Mails for South-Carolina & Georgia,

PACKETS are now provided for carrying the Public mails by water between Philadelphia and Charleston. They will leave Philadelphia on Friday's. The post by land will be continued twice a week until an experiment is made in regard to the expedition and regularity of the packets. If any person chuses to have their letters sent by land only, they will please to write the word *Land* upon the letters: otherwise they will be sent by that conveyance which will first start after the letters are left in the post-office.

Joseph Habersham,
Post-Master Generl.
Philadelphia, August 13, 1798. $

This Day Published,

And for sale at the Office of the Editor, No. 119 Chesnut-street,

(Price 1-8*th of a Dollar,)*

AN ORATION,

Pronounced July 4, 1798,

At the request of the Inhabitants of the Town of *BOSTON*, in commemoration of the anniversary of American Independence.

By JOSIAH QUINCY.

"The inroads upon our public liberty, call for reparation—The wrongs we have sustained, call for—*Justice*. That Reparation and that Justice, may yet be obtained, by *Union, Spirit*, and *Firmness*. But to *divide* and *conquer* was the maxim of the Devil in the garden of Eden, and to *disunite* and *enslave* hath been the principle of all *his* votaries from that period to the present."

Observations on the Boston Port-Bill, &c. p. 78 by the late J. Quincy, jun.
august 11

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

JUNE 27, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of an act, passed during the present session of Congress, so much of the act entituled "An Act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt"—passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, as bars from settlement or allowance, Certificates, commonly called Loan Office and final settlement Certificates, and Indents of Interests, is suspended until the twelfth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.

That on the liquidation and settlement of the said Certificates, and Indents of Interest, at the Treasury, the Creditors will be entitled to receive Certificates of funded Three Per Cent. Stock equal to the amount of the said Indents, and the arrearages of interest due on their said Certificates, prior to the first day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety one.

That the principal sums of the said Loan Office and final settlement Certificates, with the interest thereon, since the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, will be discharged after liquidation at the Treasury, by the payment of interest and reimbursement of principal, equal to the sums which would have been payable thereon, if the said Certificates had been subscribed, pursuant to the Acts making provision for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late war, and by the payment of other sums, equal to the market value of the remaining Stock, which would have been created by such subscriptions as aforesaid, which market value will be determined by the Comptroller of the Treasury.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.
june 28 1awtf

General Post-Office,

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States on the following routes will be received at this office until the 20th day of September next inclusive.

1. From Pittsburg P. by Cannonsburg, Washington, West-Liberty, Wheeling and Wellstown to Zanes at the mouth of Licking-creek, on the Muskingum, estimated 140 miles.

Leave Pittsburg every Friday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Zanes the next Monday by 8 P. M.

Returning—Leave Zanes every Tuesday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Pittsburg the next Friday by 10 A. M.

2. From Zanes, at the mouth of Licking Creek on the Muskingum, by Chilicothe and Massey's to Maysville in Kentucky; estimated 140 miles.

Leave Zanes every Tuesday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Maysville the next Friday by 10 A. M.

Returning—Leave Maysville every Friday by 2 P. M. and arrive at Zanesthe next Monday by 8 P. M.

The carriage of the mails to commence on the first day of November next and continue until the first day of October 1800. Payments will be made quarterly.

The usual penalties for delays and failures will be stipulated in the contract.

Joseph Habersham,
Post-Master General.
Philadelphia, July 13, 1798. m&th6w

HEALTH OFFICE.

Philadelphia, 1st May, 1798.

Extract of an act to alter and amend the Health Laws of this Commonwealth, passed 4th April 1798.

Sect. 8. AND be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every housekeeper within the city of Philadelphia, the townships of the Northern Liberties and Moyamensing, and district of Southwark, within a mile of the limits of the city, taking in boarders arriving by sea or by land, from any foreign port or place, and having any boarder in his or her family, who shall be taken sick of any disease whatsoever, between the first day of May and the first day of November in any year, within twenty days next after such boarder shall come to lodge in his or her house, shall within 24 hours next after the knowledge of such sickness, make report at the Health-Office of the name of such sick person, the time of his or her arrival at the house and of his or her being taken sick, and of the name and place of abode of such housekeeper; whereupon the Physician of the Health-Office shall forthwith visit the patient, and report to the office his opinion of the nature of such disease, that measures may be taken to prevent the spreading of the infection; and if any housekeeper shall neglect to give information in the manner and within the time aforesaid, and shall be thereof convicted, in any court of criminal jurisdiction within this Commonwealth upon indictment by verdict or confession, he or she shall forfeit and pay a fine to the use of the said hospital, not less than twenty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, to be imposed at the discretion of the court, according to the circumstances of greater or less aggravation attending each particular case.

By order of the Board of Health,
WM. ALLEN, Health Officer,
1aw3m of the Port of Philadelphia.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS a certain person swindled from me on the first inst. by giving me in lieu thereof a forged check on the Bank of North America, a note of that date, drawn in my favour by Mr. John Travis; and payable in six months, for three thousand four hundred and fifty seven dollars and forty-six cents. ALL persons are desired not to receive any transfer of it, as it will not be paid by either the drawer or endorser unless recovered by law.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Race Street.
august 6.

The Public are hereby informed,

THAT I did not mean to authorise Col. William Nichols to declare, that I would not pay, unless recovered by law, my note alluded to in his caution of the 6th of August, published in the Gazette of the United States of last evening. I sincerely lament his loss, and told him I would do all I could do consistently with my credit to serve him, but went no further.

JOHN TRAVIS.
august 7 $